THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 13th November 1965.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Revised syllabus for Secondary Schools

* 216 Q.—SRI N. V. NATARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to modify the syllabus of Secondary Schools; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes.

(b) The revised syllabus for Standards VI to IX (six to nine) has been published. It has been decided to introduce one elective in the syllabus for Standards X and XI.

Stipendiary B.T. Assistants in Madurai District Board High Schools

* 217 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the stipendiary B.T. Assistants serving in the Madurai District Board High Schools regarding the fixation of their salary; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes.

(b) The request was not complied with, since better scale of pay was introduced with effect from 1st June 1960.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Is it not a fact that other B.T. Assistants in the same District Board were started on Rs. 90 whereas the stipendiary B.T. Assistants were only given Rs. 75 and they had to lose about Rs. 15 per mensem for about three years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The old scale of pay was Rs. 80—5—125—10—175. It has been raised to Rs. 140—5—180—10—250. That is the present scale.

Non-teaching staff in Secondary Schools of Madurai district

* 218 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 102 on 11th August 1965

[13th November 1965

whether the Government have taken any decision on the representation made by the non-teaching staff in Secondary Schools of Madurai district as regards revision of pay scales and service conditions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The matter is still under consideration.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The representation was given long ago. Will the Hon. Minister at least tell us whether the important representations were considered?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It means financial commitment and so it takes some time. It is easy to say 'No', but Government are considering it.

Library donated by the President of India at Tiruthani

* 219 Q.—SRI N. V. NATARAJAN : (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Library donated by the President of India at Tiruthani was damaged during anti-Hindi agitation;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to the Library;

(c) the steps taken by the Government against those who caused the damages; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to repair the damages?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes.

(b) a few almirahs, several books, an ornamental glass and two marble tablets were damaged. The damage has been estimated at Rs. 8,000.

(c) Those who had committed the mischief were prosecuted. They were convicted by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Poonamalee, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

(d) The damages have been repaired by Sri Subramanyaswami Devasthanam, Tiruthani.

Labourers employed in the Textile Mills of Coimbatore district.

* 220 Q.—DR. H. V. HANDE (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of labourers employed in the textile mills in Coimbatore district;

(b) the total number of labourers thrown out of job from the textile mills on account of accumulated yarn stocks in the mills in Coimbatore district; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate these temporarily displaced textile workers ?

13th November 1965]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) 56,000.

(b) About 872 workers.

(c) The question was examined by the Government in consultation with the Commissioner of Labour. It was reported that the affected workers were those employed on casual basis or those who were recruited recently. It was further reported that no large scale retrenchment had resulted. It is also reported that a large number of those discharged workers has been taken back into service by certain mills which have resumed the third shift.

Publication of handouts

* 221 Q.—SRI N. R. THIAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the publication of handouts (regarding anti-Hindi agitation) without mentioning the name of the Press by certain presses at Madurai ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to prevent such recurrence in future?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes.

(b) Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such publications.

திரு. கே. ராமதாஸ் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிற பல அச்சகங்களில் இந்த மாதிரி அரசியல் பிரசாரம் செய்யக்கூடிய விளம்பர நோட்டீஸ்கள் அடிக்கப்படுவதைக் குறித்து அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்டு தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முயற்சிக்குமா ?

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் தொடர்ந்து பரிசீலனை செய்து வருகிறது. போதிய சாட்சியம் ஏற்பட்டால் அதைவைத்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

Fertilizer plants

* 222 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any fertilizer plants in the State; and

(b) if so, the names of places where they are located?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) There are eight fertilizer factories in this State. Six of them are under production and two under construction. They are located at Ennore, Avadi, Cuddalore, Ranipet, Neyveli and Coimbatore.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Out of these eight, how many belong to the public sector and how many to the private sector?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Neyveli Fertilizer Factory is the only one in the public sector.

[13th November 1965

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : What is the total output of these factories?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have not got the total, but I can give the figures for each one of them.

The capacity of the Ranipet factory is 50,000 tons of superphosphate. The capacity of Shaw Wallace and Company Limited is 75,000 tons of superphosphate and 24,750 tons of sulphuric acid. The capacity of Parry, Limited, Cuddalore, is 10,000 tons of mixed fertiliser. The capacity of Kothary's Ennore factory is 48,000 tons of superphosphate and 18,000 tons of sulphuric acid. The Premier factory at Cuddalore has a capacity of 40,000 tons of superphosphate and 16,500 tons of sulphuric acid. It has also a licence for 60,000 tons of granulated fertilisers. The Ennore Factory of the Parry's has a capacity of 56,160 tons of ammonium phosphate, 54,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 11,160 tons of ammonia and 38,610 tonnes of ammonium sulphate.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is the sulphuric acid produced enough our State. We are getting it from other countries also.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not enough for our State. We are getting it from other Countries also

Production of cement in the State

* 223 Q.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the targets fixed for the production of cement in our State during the Third Five Year Plan have been achieved?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The target for production in respect of any industry is fixed by the Government of India on an All-India basis. No Statewise target is fixed for any industry. The target for production of cement in the country for the Third Plan period is 15 million tonnes. The capacity licensed in this State is 2.9 million tonnes; installed capacity is 1.9 million tonnes and capacity under implementation is 1.00 million tonnes.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Is it a fact that cement is going to be decontrolled? Has the centre consulted the State Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Centre has not consulted the State Government.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is the cement quota sufficient or deficit for our State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is nothing like the State quota or State self-sufficiency. The whole of the cement produced is distributed throughout the country and, therefore, it is not possible to say whether it is sufficient or not sufficient.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : How many new cement factories are going to be started under the Fourth Five-Year Plan and may I know the places where they are intended to be started?

13th November 1965]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There are two types of cement factories ; one large and the other small. So far as the large size is concerned, the Madras Government are going to establish a 5-lakh tonnes plant producing 1,200 tonnes per day at Alangulam in Ramanathapuram district. As regards the small scale factory, three will be started and they will produce 50 to 100 tonnes per day.

Thermal Plant at Cuddalore

* 224 *Q*.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to set up a Thermal Plant at Cuddalore; and

(*b*) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Do the Government realise that at least in circumstances like this there is the need for more thermal statons in this State, and, if so, what the steps proposed to be taken by this Government in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have already started work on the Ennore Thermal station which will produce 340 megawatts. We have applied for sanction to the Government of India for starting work on the Tuticorin Thermal Plant of 250 megawatts. The atomic power station at Kalpakkam will produce 400 megawatts. The Neyveli project will produce 400 to 600 mega watts.

Regulated markets

* 225 *Q*.—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the number of regulated markets established by the Market Committees in the State under the Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Eighty regulated markets have so far been established in this State under the Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959.

1959-ம் ஆண்டு தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை விளைபொருள் சந்தை சட்டத்தின்படி இம்மாநிலத்தில் முறைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட எண்பது சந்தைகள் இதுவரை நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன.

திரு. கே. எஸ். அப்துல் வகாப் : என்னென்ன விளைபொருள்களுக்கு எங்கெங்கே இந்தமாதிரி ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : எங்கே பொருள்கள் ஜாஸ்தி விளைகின்றனவோ, கடலை, நெல், கரும்பு போன்றவைகள் எங்கெங்கே அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றதோ அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகள் அவற்றைக் கொண்டுவந்து விற்பதற்காக அங்கங்கே இவை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

[13th November 1965

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம் : இத்தகைய முறைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சங்கங்கள் வெளி மாநிலங்களில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இருப்பதைப் போல வர்த்தகத்தை சீர்படுத்த இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்குமா ?

கனம் திரு. பி. கக்கன் : மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் 103 recognized மார்க்கட்டுகள் எற்பாடு செய்தோம். இப்போது 80 வைத்திருப்பதால் பாக்கியையும் பிறகு எற்படுத்த எற்பாடு செய்வோம்.

Seizure of paddy and rice in Kanyakumari district

3-10 p.m. * 226 *Q.*—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of paddy and rice seized in Kanyakumari district from the public which subsequently became unfit for human consumption ; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) Does not arise.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, பல பகுதிகளிலே உணவுப்பொருள்கள் கெட்டுப்போயிருந்ததை நாங்கள் நேரிடையாகவே பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். அவை கொடுக்க இயலாது என்றும் ரத்து செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது தகவல் வேறு விதமாக வந்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் என்ன சொல்வது என்று தெரியவில்லை.

Rice stocked in Kanyakumari district

* 227 *Q.*—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of raw rice stocked by the Government in Kanyakumari district as on 28th February 1965 ; and

(*b*) the quantity of rice distributed up to the end of February 1965 and the balance of the stock on hand as on that date?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (*a*) Four thousand two hundred and eighty-seven (4,287) tonnes of raw rice was stocked by the Government in Kanyakumari district up to the end of February 1965.

(*b*) One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1,883) tonnes of raw rice was distributed up to the end of February 1965. The balance of two thousand four hundred and four (2,404) tonnes was on hand as on 28th February 1965.

13th November 1965]

Scarcity of Kerosene oil

* 228 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the reason for the scarcity of kerosene oil in the State at present; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to relieve the scarcity?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) There is no appreciable shortage in quantity. The short supply is due to various other factors, viz., transport bottlenecks, defective distribution and so on.

(b) The Government of India have acquired powers under the Defence of India Rules to fix the prices, to inspect and direct the proper maintenance of accounts and to regulate the supply and distribution of kerosene. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Collectors in this regard. The representatives of the various oil companies have also been requested to co-operate in the supply and distribution of kerosene oil. The Government are closely watching the situation prevailing in all parts of the State and immediate action will be taken to rush supplies to the deficit pockets as and when scarcity is reported in any part of the State. The situation has improved considerably.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Are the Government aware that the public in Madras City are put to hardship by the Government in not making kerosene oil easily available? The public are made to go to the Collector's office by the shop owners for collecting their cards. May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of it?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: There was shortage in Madras City. Now the situation has changed, because the Government have decided to supply the oil through family cards. For getting family cards, they will have to bear with the small inconvenience.

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம்: மண்ணெண்ணெய் பற்றாக்குறையில்லையென்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்போது ஒரு லிட்டர் ஒரு ரூபாய்விதம் கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் விற்கிறதே அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அதைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் என்ன முயற்சி எடுத்தது?

கனம் திரு. வி. ராமய்யா: மண்ணெண்ணெய் பொருத்தவரையில் பற்றாக்குறை அதிகமாக இல்லை என்றுதான் சொன்னேன். இருந்தாலும் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படக்கூடிய காரணம் என்னென்ன என்பதையும் நான் விவரமாக முக்கிய கேள்விக்கு பதில் சொல்லும் போது சொன்னேன். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் போக்குவரத்தில் நெரிசல் ஏற்படுகிறது திடீரென்று. அதைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு வியாபாரிகள் அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள். இனி அது ஏற்படாமல் இருக்க ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் எவ்வளவு சப்ளை

[13th November 1965

வேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி முன்கூட்டியே திட்டவட்டமாக அறிந்து அது அந்த மாவட்டத்திற்கு கிடைக்கும் விதத்தில் அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து வருகிறது.

DR. H. V. HANDE: Till yesterday, we have received complaints that the public are not getting kerosene oil immediately on demand. The shops refuse to give them cards. Will the Government issue necessary instructions for the issue of family cards by the shop owners and, if they fail to give cards, will the Government take action, Sir?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: If the hon. Member writes to me a complaint, I will look into it.

Medical and Honorary Medical Officers

* 229 Q.—DR. H. V. HANDE (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health pleased to state—

(a) the total number of paid medical officers in the headquarters hospitals at Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Chingleput;

(b) the total number of Honorary Medical Officers in each of these hospitals; and

(c) number of (i) paid Medical Officers with post-graduate qualifications, and (ii) the number of Honorary Medical Officers with post-graduate qualifications in each of these hospitals?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: (a) to (c): A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

DR. H. V. HANDE: May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Honorary Medical Officers?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM: No, Sir.

Replantation of forests

* 230 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme of replantation of forests after periodic felling of trees in Kanyakumari district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Softwood, teak and rubber plantations are raised in the areas clearfelled in Kanyakumari district. The details of areas replanted up to 1964–65 are given below:—

Teak.—Two thousand and twenty-six (2,026) acres.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 395.

13th November 1965]

Softwood.—One thousand and thirty-six (1,036) acres.

Rubber.—Two thousand three hundred and five (2,305) acres.

A separate scheme for raising rubber after clearfelling the existing growth in the Reserved Forest areas in Kanyakumari district was taken up from 1960.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் நீர்த்தேக்கங்களில் நீர்பிடிப்புள்ள பகுதிகளில் காடுகள் மாற்றப்படுவதால் அந்தப் பகுதிகளில் மழை குறைவாக இருப்பதாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் அந்தப் பகுதியிலுள்ள பெரிய காட்டு மரங்களை வெட்டாமல் பாதுகாக்கத் திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்த அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்குமா ?

கனம் திரு. என். எஸ். எஸ். மன்றாடியார் : என்னிடத்தில் அந்தத் தகவல் இல்லை. தனியாகக் கேள்வி போடவேண்டும்.

திரு. ஏ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார் : வருஷாவருஷம் மரங்களை நட்ட இடங்களிலேயே நடுகிறார்கள்.

மிஸ்டர் சேர்மன் : எதை ? ரப்பர் மரங்களையா ?

திரு. ஏ. கே. தங்கவேல் முதலியார் : இல்லை, சாதாரண மரங்களைத்தான்.

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : இருக்கிற இடங்களிலே எப்படி நடுவார்கள் ? மரம் இல்லாத இடங்களில்தான் நடுவார்கள். இருக்கிற இடங்களிலே நடமாட்டார்கள்.

மிஸ்டர் சேர்மன் : மரம் இருக்கிற இடங்களிலே மரத்தின் மேல் மரத்தை நடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்கிறாரா அங்கத்தினர்? (சிரிப்பு)

கனம் திரு. என். எஸ். எஸ். மன்றாடியார் : சார், எனக்கு பதிலாக முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களே அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள்.

Conditions to start new aided secondary schools

* 231 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the conditions, if any, that the Government have prescribed before permitting a new aided secondary school to be started; and

(*b*) the number of such schools started in June 1965?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) (i) A committee to manage the affairs of secondary school with the headmaster/headmistress as an ex-officio member of the same should be constituted.

(ii) Cash endowment as prescribed in the orders in force should be created in the name of the high school.

(iii) The management should pay annually a sum of Rs. 5,000 (for an aided Secondary School with a strength of 500 and below) or Rs. 7,000 (for an aided Secondary School with a strength of above 500), as the case may be, towards the managerial contribution for purpose of maintenance grant.

(iv) Adequate accommodation and sanitary convenience should be provided.

(v) Adequate and qualified staff should be employed before the school is actually opened.

(vi) Adequate furniture, library books, laboratory articles, apparatus and appliances should be provided.

(vii) Minimum play area of 5 or 3 acres (according as the school is for mixed or girls) should be provided and made fit for use.

(viii) Economic strength should be maintained in all standards.

(*b*) 21.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : May I know, Sir, from the Government whether these ideal conditions are being satisfied by the 21 high schools that have been opened this year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member himself has given the answer that these are ideal things. We cannot expect 100 per cent satisfaction of the ideals.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : May I know, Sir, whether the Government will insist upon the necessary contributions towards buildings, equipment, etc., from the management? Fifty per cent of the total cost is made available even at the time of applying for permission to open the schools. Will the Government insist on the contribution being made, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am obliged to the hon. Member for drawing the attention of the House to the state of affairs. The Government, of course, are insisting on it. But they cannot peremptorily order the closure of the school, if the management do not respond adequately.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Are the Government aware, Sir, that some of the schools are not having the proper equipment, etc., even after five or six years? If so, what steps the Government have taken to rectify the defects?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government have been looking into the matter and are trying to rectify things as far as possible.

13th November 1965]

Assistants-in-charge appointed to act as Headmasters of District Board High Schools, Madurai District

* 232 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Assistants-in-charge appointed to act as Headmasters of District Board High Schools in the Madurai District Board were given any charge allowance during the periods they were in charge of such schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes. They were paid duty allowance.

(b) Does not arise.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools

* 233 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the State as on 1st April 1965;

(b) the number, among them, whose services have not been regularized;

(c) the number of maximum years of service put in by them; and

(d) the reasons, if any, for the non-regularization of their services?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) 324.

(b) 3.

(c) Less than one year.

(d) The three Deputy Inspectors are persons recently promoted from lower categories and their services will be regularized in due course.

Conversion of Local Board Schools into Government Schools

* 234 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the local board schools into Government schools;

(b) whether the periods of service rendered by the teachers in private schools who are now working either in the local board schools or in Government schools are counted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to count it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes.

(b) The service of teachers in recognized private schools will count for purposes of pension in local board schools only under the Teachers' Pension Scheme. They do not count for fixation

of pay either in the local board schools or in Government schools.

(c) The rules do not permit.

(d) No.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to bring the local board schools into Government management, Sir? If so, when do they propose to bring them under Government management?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Practically they are Government schools. But orders have to be issued and the matter is under examination, because that implies so many other things.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : May I know, Sir, whether it is in respect of elementary schools or secondary schools?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The question whether it is the elementary school does not arise. They are under the panchayat management. They are not Government schools. The secondary schools—local body high schools—will be treated as Government schools.

Recovery of salary of teachers in Kanyakumari district

* 235 Q.—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the
3-20 p.m. Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers in respect of whose salary, recovery has been ordered in Kanyakumari disrtict;

(b) among them the number of graduate teachers, non-graduate teachers and language teachers;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of petitions received from the affected persons?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) 568.

(b) (i) 25

(ii) 206

(iii) 337

568

(c) Due to refixation of their pay.

(d) About 50 petitions.

திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை : தலைவர் அவர்களே, அந்த சம்பளத்தை திரும்ப நிர்ணயம் செய்ததில் பல தவறுகள் நடந்திருப்பதாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு முறையிடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை புனர் பரிசீலனை செய்து தக்க விதத்தில் நியாயம் வழங்கப் படுமா?

13th November 1965]

கனம் திரு. எம். பக்தவத்சலம் : அதில் ஒருவர் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போயிருந்தார். கோர்ட் தீர்ப்புக்கு பிறகு மற்றதெல்லாம் ஆக வேண்டும்.

Production of tea in the State

* 236 *Q.*—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total quantity of tea produced in the State during 1964–65 or latest available year;

(*b*) the target fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan; and

(*c*) whether the target so fixed has been achieved?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (*a*) Total quantity of tea produced in the State during 1964 is 41,755 kgs.

(*b*) Target for Third Five-Year Plan fixed for all India basis is 376.5 m.kg. Separate targets for each State were not fixed.

(*c*) The trend of production in the last five years indicates no difficulties in achieving the target.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know, Sir, the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of tea from our State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have no information. This is only available with the Government of India.

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தேயிலை உற்பத்தியைப் பொருத்தவரையில் நம்முடைய மாநிலத்திற்கு என்று அதற்கான உச்ச எல்லை தீர்மானிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அகில இந்திய அடிப்படையில் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்றாலும், நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் எந்த அளவு உற்பத்தியாகிறது, எவ்வளவு ஆகவேண்டுமென்று மாநிலத் திட்டத்தில் வரம்பு கிடையாதா?

கனம் திரு. ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் : இதற்காக திட்டம் போடுவதில்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு பொருளுக்கும் ஒரு போர்டு இருக்கிறது. அந்த போர்டு அவற்றைப் பற்றி தீர்மானிக்கிறது. நமக்கு வந்த கணக்கில் வருஷா வருஷம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் சொல்கிறோம்.

Exemption of tractors

* 237 *Q.*—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of tractors exempted under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, district-war, in 1964–65? 3-20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A statement [a] is placed on the Table of the House.

---

a Printed as Appendix II on pages 395-396.

[13th November 1965

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, I see from the statement placed on the table of the House that so many tractors have been exempted from the payment of (tax under) Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and no tractor in the South Arcot district has been exempted from payment of such tax. May I know the reason for this and also the purpose for which the other tractors in the other districts have been used and why even though there were a large number of applications for exemptions, no exemption has been granted in the South Arcot distrct?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the statement itself contains the answer. From the "double asterisk" mark, it will be seen that 120 cases of tractor-trailer units were checked and found plying without payment of tax and fitness certificates and that prompt action is being taken to realize the tax through prosecution. That is why there are no cases in South Arcot district.

But, Sir, I want to add some information which will be of interest to the House. The Government have now decided that in respect of agriculturists who carry their own produce to the markets the exemption from tax may be given. Until now, if tractors, were used only for agricultural purposes, like ploughing and other field operations, they were exempted from tax. The Government have reconsidered the whole question and have decided that if the agriculturist carries his own produce to the market that should also be exempt from tax. Then there are some cases in which they carry other people's goods also, and in those cases the Government have decided that if the trailer is used along with the tractor, the tax will be reduced to one-third of the present rates.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Sir, what happens to the agriculturists who carry their own goods and put the vehicle on the road in addition to its being used for ploughing?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They will be exempted. That is the new order which we have passed provided, I insist, it is their own goods.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Does it mean that all the 120 cases relate to South Arcot?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is my information.

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: What happens to owners who have already paid the tax? Will they get any rebate?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this will come into operation from 1st January 1966.

Buses with trailers

* 238 *Q*.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to attach trailers to State Transport buses in Madras City?

13th November 1965]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A trailer bus is operating between Adyar and Parrys Corner from 22nd October 1965 on an experimental basis.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is there any proposal to introduce such buses in other routes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, we are watching the working, the collection, the manoeuvreability of the vehicles and other factors. A decision will be taken after examination of these things. In any event, we want to try in one or more routes before taking a final decision, and the next trailer bus will be introduced in Poonamallee High Road.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, will the Government take into consideration the great hardship that will be caused to the general public and general traffic by the introduction of these buses, because already the State Transport buses are driven very rashly by the drivers? Not only are the public aware of it, but the Police also know this.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, is it then the hon. Members suggestion that the trailer buses should not be introduced?

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, the present drivers cannot drive safely and in the interest of the general public. These need not be introduced now.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the hon. Member is judging before even trying the experiment.

Price of a standard measure of rice

* 239 *Q.*—SRI M. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the price of a standard measure of rice in the open market (i) at the time of introduction of food control by the Government; and (ii) after its introduction?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (i) The price of rice in the open market at *the time of introduction of food control* in the Madras State ranged from 62 Paise to 79 Paise per litre.

(ii) The price after *introduction of food control* in the Madras State ranged from 60 Paise to 72 Paise per litre.

Supply of Milk to the Madhavaram Milk Project by Co-operative Societies

* 240 *Q.*—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the number of Co-operative Societies that supply milk to the Madhavaram Milk Project in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : A paper [a] is placed on the Table of the House.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 397-378.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : From the paper placed on the table of the House, Sir, it is seen that more milk comes from Erode and other places, whereas the co-operatives in the Chingleput and South Arcot districts are not encouraged. What are the reasons for this?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, it is not a question of any encouragement. The quantity of milk available locally was not sufficient. So, for the extra milk we had to go to Erode and other places.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Do the Government propose to give more aid to the co-operative societies in these districts and such other societies and Projects as Madhavaram colony and see that they augment the supplies ?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, whatever help is required it is considered and given.

Adulteration of ghee with vanaspathi

* 241 *Q.*—SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that ghee is adulterated with Vanaspathi ; and

(*b*) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent such adulteration ?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Ghee samples are being taken from vendors in the City and muffasal regularly. Such of those vendors selling ghee adulterated with Vanaspathi are being prosecuted. The adulterated stuff is also often seized and destroyed with the permission of the Court.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, may I know what happened to the proposal of colouring Vanaspathi to enable detection of adulteration ? I think there was such a proposal under consideration.

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Sir, I have no information of any such proposal.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that Vanaspathi is harmful to health to a certain extent ?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : That is why, Sir, prosecutions have been launched when it is mixed with ghee.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : How many cases were booked for adulteration of ghee with vanaspathi ?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I want notice, Sir.

13th November 1965]

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, மக்கள் அதிகமாகப் பயன்படுத்துகிற நெய்யில் வனஸ்பதி கலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை பொது மக்கள் கண்டுகொள்ள வழிவகை ஏதாவது அரசாங்கத்தால் அறிவிக்கப்பட்டதா ?

கனம் திருமதி ஜோதி வெங்கடாசலம் : அவர்கள் உபயோகிக்கும் நெய்யைப் பார்க்கும்போது அது கலப்படம் என்று சந்தேகப்பட்டால் அதைக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுத்தால் பரிசோதனை செய்து பார்த்துச் சொல்லமுடியும்.

DR. H. V. HANDE : If ghee adulterated with vanaspathy is bad for health, then why is it, Sir, the Health authorities allow it to be sold ?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : The law is that ghee adulterated with vanaspathy should not be sold as pure ghee.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Is it injurious to the health or not?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I do not think vanaspathi as such is injurious, because I find people using it. But if it is adulterated with ghee and such ghee is sold as pure ghee, then it will come under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Assistant and District Medical Officers (Administration)

* 242 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER : (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Helth be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a post of Assistant District Medical Officers (Administration) in selection grade and District Medical Officers (Administration) in Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, and Tirunelveli, to look after the administrative side only; and 3-30 p.m

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands ?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans by Co-operative agricultural banks

* 243 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that loans granted by co-operative agricultural banks against the security of jewels are also taken into account for overall maximum limit for each agriculturist ; and

(b) the ceiling limit fixed for purposes of advancing loans to agriculturists through co-operative agricultural banks and the basis for arriving at the ceiling in individual cases ?

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The individual maximum credit limit for the purpose of advancing short and medium-term loans to agriculturists through the co-operative agricultural banks is Rs. 10,000 (rupees ten thousand only). The amount of short-term loan admissible to a member is determined, taking into account the following factors :—

(i) the extent of lands cultivated by the member;

(ii) the nature of crops raised ;

(iii) the cost of cultivation of different crops ; and

(iv) the share capital held by him.

The quantum of medium-term loan is determined with reference to the following factors :—

(1) The purpose of the loan ;

(2) The extent and value of the holdings of the member and

(3) His repaying capacity.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, why should there be a minimum and a maximum fixed for a ryot ? He owns twenty acres of land. He wants Rs. 5,000 on short-term loan basis. Why should there be restrictions ?

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : All the loans are issued for agricultural purposes. That is why we are limiting the amount to Rs. 10,000.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : If the agriculturist wants more funds from the co-operative banks, why should there be this maximum fixed ?

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : That much only we can give because of the present financial position.

Retirement age of Sub-Judges and District Magistrates

* 244 Q.—SRI M. RAJAH IYER (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Sub-Judges and District Magistrates to raise the age of retirement ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : (a) No.
(b) Does not arise.

13th November 1965]

Economies in the working of the various departments of Government

* 245 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to suggest ways and means to effect economies in the working of the various departments of Government; and

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir. The High Power Committee for Economy and Administrative Reorganisation set up recently will look into this aspect of administration also. A brief note[a] on the scope of work of the Committee has been separately placed on the table of the House.

(b) The members of the Committee are—

(1) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister.

(2) Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries.

(3) Sri V. Ramaiah, Minister for Food.

(4) Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S. (Retired).

(5) Sri G. Ramachandran, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department (Member-Secretary of the Committee)

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, the Community Project works also must be gone into by this Committee. I may tell the Hon. the Chief Minister that this was particularly discussed with the Prime Minister when I was in Delhi last time. I hope this also will be gone into.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, economies can be effected if matters are disposed of as quickly as possible. We, in this Government, generally follow the old British pattern of passing papers through several hands before coming to any decision. Will this procedure be modified ? Will this question also be considered by the Committee ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am not very much conversant with the old British pattern of which the hon. Member is quite aware. But we do take expeditious steps to do things. We do not discard the old system because it is old. We do take the good features in the old system.

SRI M. RAJAH IYER : Sir, is there any proposal to nominate experienced non-officials to the Committee ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no such proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 399.

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Cuncil the consideration of the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also received a message from the the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1965), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, and signed by him for the recommendation of the Council and certifying that the Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

I have further received messages from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, transmitting copies of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1965), and the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965) as passed by the Legislative Assembly and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council.

I have further received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Legislative Assembly, intimating that the amendments made by the Council in respect of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill 1964 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1964) were taken into consideration by the Assembly at its meeting held on 12—11—1965 and that the Assembly has accepted the amendments.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : On a point of information, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may rise on a point of information, after I finish.

III.—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE *RE.* PUBLICATION OF A DESPATCH OF A "SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR" IN "BROADWAY TIMES" UNDER THE CAPTION "D.M.K. CELLS IN MADRAS SECRETARIAT".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members are aware that on the 20th January 1964, a matter of privilege was raised by my predecessor in the Legislative Council *suo motu* in regard to an article published in the 'Broadway Times' in its issue, dated the 13th December 1963, under the caption, 'D.M.K. Cells in the Madras Secretariat', which *inter alia* reads as follows :—

'The Legislature Secretariat is packed with D.M.K. men. Some of the information, like answers received for starred questions, is being leaked out to D.M.K. Legislators, long before the session begins.'

13th November 1965] [Mr. Chairman]

The then Hon. Chairman ruled that there was a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege, as such written imputations, which concern the character and conduct of some members of the Secretariat of this House, are a serious breach of privilege without perhaps being libel at common law.

Then the Hon. Chairman however ruled that further action in this matter might be deferred for the present inasmuch as the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges by the other House.

The Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Madras had come to the conclusion that the allegations made in the paper were baseless as the Editor was not able to substantiate them and he had committed contempt of the House, and presented its report on the 31st March 1964. The report was considered by the Assembly on the 31st March 1965 and it resolved to suspend the press gallery pass issued to the said weekly for a session of the Assembly.

The breach of privilege committed by the Editor against this House is independent of the breach of privilege committed against the Legislative Assembly, though the cause is from the same news item in the paper. I would like to have the views of the House before I take further action in this regard.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, in view of the fact that the Assembly has punished the Weekly for contempt in respect of its article, which this House has again taken note of, it is unnecessary to inflict another punishment, and, therefore, I suggest that the matter may be dropped.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I also agree with the Hon. Leader of the House. But the breach of privilege of the Legislative Council is independent. He has clubbed both. I think, Sir, consideration should be given to the breach of privilege of this House. That is what I felt. If the Government think that the punishment given is sufficient for one session, why not the same punishment be given by this House for one session here? We can consider this. But if the Government think that the punishment already given is all right, I do not want to say anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may inform the hon. Member that that person was not having any pass at all here. So there is no question of cancelling his pass for the press gallery.

I agree with the opinion expressed in the House that we need not proceed further in this matter and the matter may be closed.

IV.—POINT OF INFORMATION *RE.* SI. PA. ADITANAR'S ABSENCE FROM THE HOUSE.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : On a point of information, Sir. Sri Si. Pa. Aditanar was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. We understand that he has been let on parole and has not been permitted to attend the sittings of the House. May I know the reason why he is not permitted to attend the House, even though he is let out on parole? He has a right to attend the sittings of the House.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have nothing to say about this.

V.—CALLING ATTENTION TO POSSIBLE RETRENCHMENT OF GRADUATE ASSISTANTS IN THE TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT BOARD HIGH SCHOOLS.

* திரு. எம். சங்கரலிங்கம் பிள்ளை: தலைவர் அவர்களே திருநெல்வேலி டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், கழக உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் எத்தனை வகுப்புகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அந்த எண்ணிக்கையை விட ஒரு பட்டதாரி ஆசிரிரைக் குறைத்து நிர்ணயம் செய்து, மிஞ்சிவரும் ஆசிரியர்களின் பட்டியலைத் தனக்கு அனுப்பும்படி சுற்றறிக்கை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். மேற்கூறிய ஆசிரியர் விகிதம் சென்னைக் கல்வி சட்டத்திற்கு மாறுபட்டதாகும். இச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதால் திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்தில் 107 பட்டதாரி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மேல் வேலை இழப்பு வா நேரிடும். மேற்கூறிய ஆசிரியர் குறைப்பால் எஞ்சிய ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு வேலை பளு மிகுந்து கல்வியின் தரம் குறைந்துவிடும். இந்த நிலையை இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் அவசர கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make the following statement :—

The Government have no information in the matter. The office of the Director of Secondary Education has also no information.

In regard to the retrenchment apprehended by the member, the Madras Educational Rules permit one B.T. Assistant for every section in the higher standards, provided that the work allotted to each such class teacher does not fall considerably short of a minimum of 17 hours of work per week. The Government have not issued any instructions to the effect that there shall be one B.T. Assistant less than the number of sections in higher standards. There is, therefore, no question of retrenchment on any new basis.

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 23 (1) OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

3-46 p.m. THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I move—

" That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 13th November 1965. "

13th November 1965]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

" That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 13th November 1965."

The motion was put and carried.

VII.- GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE AND WATER-CESS (SURCHARGE) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 30 OF 1965)—*cont.*

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reason for this particular taxation measure was explained to the House by the Chief Minister himself when he made a statement. Further, on some aspects of this particular measure I have also conveyed to the House the reasons in my opening remarks. Now, the whole of yesterday was taken up by many Members of the House, particularly from the side of the Opposition in conveying their views on this measure. Listening very carefully to the speeches made here, I would like at the very beginning itself to arrange the ideas conveyed by them into two or three distinct groups. One set of views which was headed by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and ably followed by Dr. Hande was that the farmer should not be taxed at all under any circumstances The other set of views held by Sri Anbazhagan and others was that they were not against taxation as a whole on the farmer but that this particular measure would have satisfied them if there was some time-limit. A third set of views was headed by Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar. That view was that this was not the opportune moment. Now I shall deal with each of these three views separately.

Dr. Hande in his speech tried to point out that the farmer had been more or less paralysed after Independence, and that this taxation measure was the last straw on the camel's back. I was trying to understand what happened in the course of the last fifteen years particularly. He specifically pointed out that the farmer had been paralysed, made ineffective and added on to the suffering lot. At the same time, he said, after all these years the Prime Minister borrowed the ideas conveyed or the slogan given by Dr. Hande's leader, Professor N. G. Ranga, " Kisan-ki-jai ". Now, if we understand the problem of the kisan or what the word " kisan " means, I think many of our difficulties will be set right. Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar not only talked on this Bill but on the resolution I moved a little earlier before introducing this Bill Even on that resolution he remarked that he was totally against land ceiling measures. So, he would not like it to be brought in and passed because of a provision in the Land Ceiling Act about which he said, " I still hold my view ". Here, according to Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, the term " kisan " does not restrict itself

[Sri V. Ramaiah] [13th November 1965

to anyone who is a small agriculturist. According to Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, a kisan can be a person who either owns or does not own even a cent of land or he can be an owner of 50,000 acres or even an unlimited extent of land, if I understand him correctly. Also Dr. Hande will not be deviating from that view because he says kisan means a person who can own unlimited extent of land. If he is brought into the category of kisans, I think it is high time that we understood this problem of kisans. I do not like the word " kisan " to be exploited. The Opposition appears to be pleading for a man with practically nothing, but, at the same time, in their dictionary or interpretation a kisan can also be one of the biggest zamindars and biggest owners of land. This has made me think what the view of hon. Members like Sri Anbazagan and others is. I am sure Sri Anbazagan does not interpret the word " kisan " in the same manner as Dr. Hande does. In his statement he says, " I or my party will not be against even an increase in agricultural income-tax ". So as far as he or his party is concerned, kisan means a person who owns five or ten acres or even less. Now, this measure, according to those who opposed it, will retard agricultural progress. The vast majority of the people, according to figures available, 85 or 90 per cent of the people are rural people and most of them are connected with agriculture. How many of them are going to be affected by this measure? Looking into figures available, I find in the whole of Madras State which has a population of nearly four crores, the total number of pattas is round about 60 lakhs. It is not every pattadar who is a big landowner, as Dr. Hande imagines, or who, he feels, has been paralysed. Even taking for granted that each one owns one patta, it means only 60 lakhs of people. What is going to be the fate of the others? Here, I would like to point out that the term " kisan ", according to another view or a powerful view, is a landless labourer also. So since there is no clear domarcation as to who is a kisan and who is not, everybody feels he is talking about the kisan but with his own reservations. Even in Thanjavur, if we find a kisans' organisation coming up, immediately the landed gentry or the land-owning class feel that they are going to be in trouble. There the kisan is not the same person as the man whom Dr. Ranga terms as kisan. Here it is a question of a landless labourer. He is a man who has not even got a small plot for himself to build his hut. If we consider the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister in terms of the war effort, it is absolutely essential for Government interested in the welfare of the suffering to tackle the problem of giving him a small plot of land to build his hut so that he may call himself the owner of that plot of land. That is one of the measures which we want to put through. Now, even of these 60 lakhs of pattas, what is the position of the owner of these pattas? Is he going to be so terribly affected as to paralyse agriculture altogether? That also I looked into. From the figures available to me, I may divide the land into two categories. The total extent of land under wet cultivation—it may be the first, second or third source of irrigation—in

13th November 1965] [Sri V. Ramaiah]

our State to-day is 88,86,839 acres. The extent of land which completely depends upon the rains, monsoons—dry irrigation tract—is 1,21,45,000 acres and odd. Thr Bill which is before us seeks to increase the land revenue on both—the irrigation cess as well as the basic land revenue. I would like the House to consider how the fears entertained by hon. Members are unwarranted if they understand the position of land revenue as such. I will give a few details, so that we can approach the points correctly.

Name of the district.	Rate of land revenue.	Per acre. Maximum.		Per acre. Minimum.	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
		RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
Chingleput	Dry	3	6	0	4
	Wet	10	0	1	8
North Arcot	Dry	3	8	0	3
	Wet	10	12	1	6
South Arcot	Dry	4	00	0	6

In this way, I can give figures for other districts also. The maximum rate as far as dry tract is concerned in Thanjavur district is Rs. 12.50 per acre and the minimum is 25 Paise per acre. Taking the maximum and minimum rates, we should not immediately jump to the conclusion that all the land owners pay the maximum or minimum rate. It varies mostly in the dry areas. There may be lands either marginal or sub-standard and the rates will go down accordingly. For the present in a population of 4 crores of people, there will be 60 lakhs of people holding patta. Each one will be having one patta for himself. Therefore, sixty lakhs of people will hold some land. It may be one acre in Ramanathapuram, 10 acres in Tambaraparam area or 15 acres in Thanjavur. These are people with some properties. Now the emergency is on; now there is a fight. Now there is a question whether India is to survive or not. It is in that context, these people, with some property, should pay tax to safeguard the freedom which we have to-day. What will happen to their property, if India becomes a slave again? These are all things which I would like them to consider. It will not paralyse the agricultural production as such. For a person owning one or two acres, the basic land revenue is Rs. 2. Still I am wondering how an increase of Rs. 2 per acre is going to paralyse the agricultural production. Talking about agricultural labour, I can say that we are going to amalgamate landless and those holding small extents of land, namely, 1 or 2 acres. Well, even according to the land ceiling, a person can own only 30 acres. As such, I would request hon. Members of this House to consider how this taxation is going to paralyse the agricultural production. Dr. Hande said that this was going to be the last straw on the camel's back and also said that more or less people were fleeced ever since Independence. According to his approach, agriculture is paralysed in the last four

or five years. In this connection I would like to point out what happened in the course of the last 15 years. If Dr. Hande's approach has been correct, to-day we must be facing a problem, which (we cannot imagine) should have happened in the course of the last 10 or 15 years, on the food front. I would like to point out a concrete case here. All accepted the view so far as Madras is concerned that Thanjavur is the granary of the South. That position still holds. There has not been much improvement in the Cauvery-Delta region. It may be due to various factors. The people there must have been contented; or how that position came about is a matter to be looked into. But at the same time, if we look into a district like North Arcot, we see that, prior to Independence, it was dry. I should not be mistaken if I say, it was more or less a for taken district—good for nothing district—a district with ever existing famine, a district with ever existing problems. What has happened in the case of this district now? In the First, Ssecond and Third Five-year Plans, the district has improved. Towards the end of the Third Plan, it has been accepted by all that the North Arcot district is next to Thanjavur district, which produces the highest quantity of paddy. How has this taken place even without large surface irrigation arrangements? This stage has come because of the innumerable wells that have been sunk in the course of the Third Plan period. This has taken place not only in one district, but throughout the State. Without hesitation, I can tell Dr. Hande that instead of spending his time in Madras City, he can spend some time in a backward district like North Arcot or South Arcot, so that he can see for himself the transformation that has taken place there.

Another view expressed was that the progress of agriculture will be impeded or there will be a setback. I would like to meet the arguments raised in this connection. I can say that land revenue alone is not going to help or affect agricultural production. I do not think there is any country in the world where a mere adjustment of land revenue assessment has increased or decreased agricultural production. It is high time that every one of us bore in mind that agriculture is not a simple operation, but it is a highly complicated operation where so many factors come into play. It is not mere adjustment of land revenue. If agriculture is to improve, well, there should be a scientific approach. As far as seeds are concerned, available seeds have to be given to the farmers. Yesterday, Sri Balasubramania Ayyar remarked "These people talk of Government farms and improved seeds" and mentioned about a particular seed that has been introduced in Thanjavur now. He referred to ADT 27.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition asked:
4-00 p.m. 'What is going to be the result of introducing these improved seeds,'. He regularly follows what happens in the State at least so far as these matters are concerned. The effect of the introduction of this improved variety ADT 27, he should not ignore as mere propaganda. This was for the first time introduced over a large area in Thanjavur during the last kuruvai season and the crop is now

13th November 1965] [Sri V. Ramaiah]

coming to harvest. I think nearly 5,000 acres were covered with this. The average yield for kuruvai is about 2,400 lb. The minimum increase in yield by the use of these improved seeds, I am sure, will be about 1,000 lb. If the farmer had taken to it according to the directions of the department, I am sure the yield per acre will be about five to six thousand pounds. This will show the importance and value we give to research, particularly on the improvement of the seeds. The same attention is being paid to the side of fighting the pests that affect the crops and to the use of fertilizers. Sir, the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar expressed an opinion and this was shared by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that we should not merely go in for the chemical fertilizers which did considerable damage to the crops or the lands but that we should also use organic manures. Well, Sir, these things are being carefully studied by the Department and others before their application is recommended. The farmer is not that much ignorant to apply all that he gets. I am sure hon. Members are aware that the demand for these fertilizers has grown considerably. Today we are unable to meet the demands and the requirements of the agriculturists for fertilizers. And it is not also a question of our importing these fertilizers. We have started a number of factories and still we are not able to meet the demands. This is the first time that the farmer himself has realised the value of the application of fertilizers and therefore the demand is going up and up.

Now, Sir, in regard to encouraging the farmer to produce more, I agree much has to be done. Greater facilities as far as finances are concerned, greater facilities as far as communications are concerned, and greater facilities as far as marketing are concerned will have to be studied and steps taken in all these directions. If we compare our farmer with farmers in other countries, for instance Japan, we cannot go near the farmer in Japan in any respect. There the farmer gets what he wants at the time he wants them. These are things which have to be developed here. It is in that direction we will have to move.

Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition referred to the statement of the Government in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, namely, that the tax collected under the provisions of the measure would go to the improvement of communications in the villages, to the improvement of the village as a whole—and asked why this tax should be leived, especially now when we are faced with the emergency. Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader knows the conditions in Thanjavur district very well. If for a village which is far away from the connecting main road, we lay a road to connect it, the farmer is happy because he is enabled thus to market his produce easily. Without this communication facility he was getting much less than the support price that we give him today. Again from last year's experience we found that the farmer was anxious to dispose of his produce for whatever price he could get on account of lack of storage

[Sri V. Ramaiah] [13th November 1965

facilities. Now we propose to provide him with storage facilities. So it is in these ways that we will have to meet the various demands and needs of the farmers. It is with a view to help the farmers in the villages that we thought of this measure in spite of the emergency and said that the revenue realised would go for the improvement of the villages.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Thangavel Mudaliar, though he opposed the measure, seemed to suggest, according to my understanding, that he would be contented, if in the light of this taxation the farmers would be permitted to dispose of their produce at whatever price they wanted. His opposition was thus a qualified one. (Interruption). His position is that the farmer would not mind paying the tax if he is left to sell his produce at any price advantageous to him.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Anbhazagan referred to the speech of Sri Reddiar and said that he had expressed vehement opposition to the measure. I was wondering what it was that was vehement opposition in the speech of Sri Ramaswami Reddiar. The only expression he used, and which appeared to be vehement was: 'I am not listened to " நான் சொல்வதைக் கேட்கிறதில்லை " He was not against taxation. I can say he was only against the timing of it. He would have been satisfied if it had come after four months. Therefore I could notice no vehement opposition in his speech except this remark. Sir, I may say this, that whenever the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar suggests anything, the Government are prepared to consider it. Not only are the Government prepared to consider his suggestions but the suggestions made by all hon. Members of this House. I wish to assure the hon. Member that he need no longer feel that nobody listens to his or others, view.

Then, Sir, he suggested that Government must take immediate steps to put its whole machinery into operation to save the 'Samba crop' in Thanjavur district. He even went to the extent of suggesting that the Government must sink wells at the rate of one well for every five acres to save the Samba crop. Sir, I was wondering how many wells we will have to sink for the 14 lakhs of acres under Samba cultivation. (An hon. Member: 3 lakhs). Well, Sir, it may not be difficult. It may be possible. But Sir, I should like to assure the House and the hon. Member that Government will do all that is required to save the crop in the Cauvery delta. We have already taken steps. Recently we had a discussion with the engineers as well as revenue officials. We have allowed for the first time, as an extraordinary measure, that farmers, in order to save their standing crops, can pump water even from the river. Not only that; we have arranged to put in filter point tube wells with a view to save the standing crop and also as a permanent measure. Special arrangements to regulate whatever water is available will be made. My distinguished colleague sitting

13th November 1965] [Sri V. Ramaiah]

next to me will realise what steps we have taken to save the standing crop in Thanjavur. We have closed the first term irrigation in Lower Bhavani. The indication is we may have to close the second. I have not taken a decision as yet. But the rainfall condition is such and the indications are such that every drop of water available in the reservoirs, which will normally be able to supply Thanjavur delta area, should be used to see that Thanjavur delta does not suffer. We will do our best in the matter. We are not sleeping over the problem. We are very acitve and we are really happy that Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar has pointed out all these. 4-10. p.m.

There is one other point in his speech to which I would like to refer before I sit down. Dr. Muthiah Chettiar expressed views on this Bill not only yesterday but even on a previous occasion. He mentioned the position that prevailed in 1952 and said that his views were not heeded then, and the party in power toppled down like a pack of cards. I need not go into the details. But I would just like to mention here that after 1952, we had two general elections. During the period from 1952 to 1965, the Government did not sit down quiet afraid of meeting the people with taxation measures. I am sure this Hon. House will remember a number of taxation measures that were passed during this period. Sri K. Anbazhagan wanted to know or was anxious to know whether this tax will be given up immediately after the cessation of the present hostilities and the present aggression by Pakistan. Well, the Hon. the Chief Minister in his reply in the other House did mention that the entire land revenue measures would be reviewed after the closure of these hostilities. Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar wanted to know whether the agricultural income-tax would be abolished. All these, as the Hon. the Chief Minister mentioned, would be reviewed after the present emergency is over.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will the surcharge also be taken into consideration?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Yes, Sir.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the local bodies do not want any cesses, we do not have any objection. If people do not want amenities, we do not have any objection. All these will be reviewed.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : With this assurance of the Chief Minister to review the entire land revenue question, I am sure Sri K. Anbazhagan and others will not show that vehement opposition which they did on this occasion.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : Sir, the Hon. Minister in his elaborate reply based his arguments on the word 'kisan'. I was not at all particular about the term that was used. When the emergency is over and when all these taxes are to be again considered by the House as well as by the Cabinet then, is the proper moment

[Sri K. Anbazhagan] [13th November 1965

to bring in such a measures? When the Government are going to consider all these taxation measures, is it necessary and do the Government think this as the proper moment to bring in this Bill?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : As far as the moment is concerned, it is not only the view of myself alone. Even the Hon. the Chief Minister explained the present emergency and the need for this measure. Therefore, this Bill has been brought forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Land Revenue and Water-Cess (Surcharge) Bill, 1965 (L. A. Bill No. 30 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 17 were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title and the Enacting Formula were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Land Revenue and Water-Cess (Surcharge) Bill, 1965 (L. A. Bill No. 30 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Land Revenue and Water-Cess (Surcharge) Bill, 1965 (L. A. Bill No. 30 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

Those who are in favour of the motion will please say 'Aye'.

Many hon. Members said 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those against the motion will please say 'no'.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : 'No'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I see the 'Ayes' have it.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : The 'Noes' have it. I want a division.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, a point of procedure has arisen. May I make a submission? Up till now, in this House no vote has been demanded on a Money Bill. But since this is demanded for the first time, I seek clarification from the Chair with regard to the point of procedure.

Article 198 (5) of the Constitution says—

'If a Money bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council, for its recommendations is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within the said period

13th November 1965] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

That is to say that a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council and there shall not be any amendment to a Money Bill. The position is that only a recommendation to a Money Bill can be made, and if the Bill is not returned within fourteen days to the Assembly, then it is deemed to be passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly. All this goes to show that the power of the Legislative Council in respect of a Money Bill to reject it or to vote against it is limited.

Then, Sir, I would invite your attention to our Rules of Procedure. Rule 131 says, If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration . . . .

This applies to ordinary Bills. The proviso to rule 131 says—

'Provided that, in the case of a Money Bill, the Council may make only recommendations and the rules of the Council regarding amendments to Bills shall apply with necessary changes to the motion for consideration and adoption of such recommendations.'

Now reading the provision in the Constitution and that in the Council Rules together, it is my submission that the Council can make only recommendations and it cannot reject the Bill. Therefore, a vote on the Bill itself cannot be asked for by the Legislative Council. Not having moved any recommendations to this Bill, the Members of the House cannot ask for the vote and a vote cannot be taken. This is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The relevant provisions in the Constitution and the Council Rules have been referred to by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I entirely agree with him.

This being a Money Bill, it is open to any hon. Member to make a recommendation. But now at this stage when the motion for the passing of the Bill is made, hon. Members have no right to reject it and call for a division. That is my ruling.

* திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இங்கே தெரிவிக்கப் பட்ட இந்த திருத்தங்கள் மீது இந்தக் கருத்தைத் தெரிவிப்பது அவசியம் என்று கருதுகிறேன். அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே உள்ள அந்த விதி முறைப்படி 14 நாட்களுக்குள் சட்டமன்ற மேல் சபை யினால் ஏற்கப்பட்டு மசோதா திரும்பி வராவிட்டாலும் கூடச் சட்டசபையினால் அது நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டதாகக் கருதப்படும் என்பது விதி. 14 நாட்களுக்குள் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக் கொள் ளப்படும் முறையில் எல்லாவிதமான நிதி மசோதாக்களும் இங்கே விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு ஓட்டு எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி ஓட்டு எடுக்கப்பட்டே நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது என்பது பொருள் தலைவர் அவர்கள் ஒரு மசோதா நிறைவேறுகிறது என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு வாக்கு கேட்கிற போது வாக்கு எடுப்பதாகத்தான் பொருள். 4-20 p.m.

உச்சரிப்பின் மூலமாகவோ அல்லது தனித்தனியாக ஒவ்வொருவராக வாக்கு எடுக்கப்பட்டாலும் ஓட்டு எடுக்கப்பட்டுத்தான் நிறைவேற்றப்படுகிறது என்று கருதமுடியும். பார்ஸ்ட் ரீடிங் என்று இந்த மசோதாவின் மீது வாக்கு எடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதன் பிரிவுகள் தனித்தனியாகக் குறிப்பிட்டு வாக்கு எடுக்கப்பட்டது. இப்படி வாக்கு எடுத்தால் தான் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது என்பது பொருளாகும். அப்படி மேல் சபையில் நிறைவேற்றப்படாமல் நிதி மசோதா தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் கூட சட்டசபைக்கு இருக்கிற அதிகாரத்தால் நிறைவேறியதாக கருத்துக்கொள்ள அதற்கு வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. எனவே இந்த 14 நாள் என்னும் காரணம் காட்டியும் நிதி மசோதாவை முறியடித்து விடக் கூடாது என்னும் காரணம் காட்டியும் மன்ற முதல்வர் அவர்கள் மறுப்பு வாக்கு எடுக்கக் கூடாது எனக் கருத்து தெரிவித்திருந்தாலும் இந்த மன்றத்திலே நடைமுறையிலே இருந்து வருகிற முறை, ஓட்டு எடுப்பது. கன்வென்ஷன் ஆகச் செயல் பட்டு வருகிற முறைப்படி மசோதா இங்கே தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்டாலும் சட்ட சபைக்கு இருக்கிற அதிகாரம் காரணமாக முதல்வர் கருத்தை ஒட்டி மசோதாவை மறுப்பின்றி ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லே என்றே நான் கருதுகிறேன் என்பதைத் தாழ்மையோடு தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: As Chairman, you have put the motion to vote. Therefore, we have got every right to vote on it. You have put it to vote. You put to vote the motion for the passing of the Bill. Therefore, we are here to vote on the Bill. Having done that, this question does not arise now. It is my submission so far as the first point is concerned.

As regards the second point, there is a difference between an amendment and a recommendation. If an amendment is passed, necessarily it will have to go to the other House. But when a recommendation is made, that is not necessary. That is all the difference between a recommendation and an amendment. That has nothing to do with this question. Only a Bill is under the consideration of this House. We have discussed it and finally you have also put it to vote. Now you cannot deny us the right to vote.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, it is very unfortunate that this issue has been forced and I am obliged to take the position which is constitutionally correct. In this House during all these years I have been here, no vote has been demanded in respect of a Money Bill and, therefore, it has been accepted and a convention of no vote being taken has been set up.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It has been put to vote and we have voted.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am only saying "challenged". It has not been challenged. It has been accepted as a convention and it has been passing through. When once, for the first time, a point is raised that the House is entitled to vote on it, it is just the occasion on which I must place my

13th November 1965] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

objections. One cannot say that in the past it has not been done or that the Chair has in the normal course put the motion and, therefore, the right to object does not exist. It is just on this occasion, the very first occasion, on which a challenge is made that the rights and privileges of the House have got to be determined. I am as much a Member of this House as any other hon. Member. But we are all governed by the Constitution and we are interested in the proper observance of the procedure under the Constitution. In the Constitution it has been provided that we have no powers at all to vote on a Money Bill. Article 198 says first that we have no powers to amend. Secondly, it says that we have only a power to make a recommendation. Thirdly, if we make a recommendation, the measure will go to the other House with a recommendation. Then, if it is not brought before the House within fourteen days, it automatically becomes law. All these go to show the limited powers which the Council has in respect of Money Bills. In our rules also, we have provided in rule 131 that the powers of this House in respect of Money Bills should be construed in such a manner as to be in conformity with the Constitution. Now, in the present context when a challenge is made and when a division or a vote is demanded, I wish to point out that having had one occasion and one opportunity, namely, the opportunity to make recommendations and not having availed of that opportunity to make recommendations during the discussion on the Bill, and not having moved recommendations to the Bill at the appropriate time, the House has no authority now to vote on it since, as I have said, the rules of procedure of both the Legislative Council and the Constitution say that this House has no powers. As this arises for the first time, a ruling of the Chair might be given.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : The recommendation contemplated does not go to the principle of the Bill. First we consider the principles of the Bill. Then we have got to say what we feel upon those principles. That has nothing to do with a recommendation. What is the recommendation which we can make? It is only after the various clauses are considered that we can make recommendations.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, instead of moving amendments, they will have to make recommendations to those clauses. That is the position. During the consideration of the clause, no recommendation was moved. If recommendations had been moved, then those recommendations could have been voted upon and accepted or rejected. Not having moved any recommendation at the appropriate time, I say the powers of the House with regard to consideration of the Bill are limited. If there are proceedings in the House of Commons and if the Chair wants, we can sit for another day and I shall bring all the proceedings with regard to this matter. I have no doubt about this matter. I am willing to sit for any number of days and argue out this position.

[13th November 1965

திரு. க. அன்பழகன் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இதில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியதிலிருந்து இரண்டு விளக்கங்கள் மிக இன்றியமையாத தேவையாக இருக்கின்றன. ஒன்று, ஒரு மசோதா கீழ்ச் சபையில் நிறைவேறியிருந்தாலும் அந்த மசோதாவை இந்த மன்றத்திலே கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறபோது ஒரு ஓட்டு எடுப்பு நடைபெறுகிறது. அப்படி ஓட்டு எடுக்கப்படும்போது, அதை எதிர்த்தால், அவ்வாறு ஓட்டுத் தருவது முறை அல்ல என்றால், அது எப்படி முறையாக இருக்க முடியும்? ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால் வாக்கெடுப்பு செல்லும், எதிர்த்தால் செல்லாது, என்றால் எப்படி அது சரியானதாகும்? ஒரு மசோதாவை ஒத்துக் கொள்ளாதபோது மட்டும் அது செல்லாது என்று சொல்லுகிற கருத்து எப்படி இந்த மன்றத்தின் மதிப்பை காப்பதாகும் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. திருத்தம் தரலாம். ஆனால் மறுப்பு இங்கே செல்லாது. தீர்மானமாக வேண்டுமானால் அனுப்பி வைக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஒரு மசோதாவிலே கருத்திலே மாறுபாடு இருக்குமானால் ரெக்கமெண்டேஷன், தீர்மானம் தரலாம். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்கிறார்களா அல்லவா என்பதும் வேறு. அந்தச் சட்டமே வேண்டாம் என்று நினைக்கக் கூடுமானால், அடியோடு மாறுபடுகிற நிலைமை இருக்குமானால், 'ரிஜக்ட்' பண்ணுவதற்கு இந்த மன்றத்திற்கு உரிமை உண்டா, கிடையாதா என்பது தெரிய வேண்டும். உரிமை இல்லாதபோது இந்த மன்றத்திலே அந்த மசோதாவின் மீது ஓட்டு எடுப்பதிலே என்ன பொருள் இருக்கிறது? முறைப்படி first reading clause by clause அப்புறம் final reading என்ற முறையிலே ஏன் எடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்? வெறும் விவாதத்திற்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டுமே, தவிர ஓட்டு எடுப்பதற்கு இடம் இல்லை. பதினான்கு நாட்களுக்குள் ஒரு மசோதா மேல் சபைக்கு வராமல் இருக்குமானால் நேரடியாக சட்டசபையால் நிறை வேறியதாகக் கருதிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்பதால் இங்கே தோற்கடிக்கப் படினும் தவறாகாது. வாக்கெடுப்பு என்றால் மாறுபாட்டிற்கு இடம் இருக்கவேண்டும். மறுப்பதாலே ஒரு மசோதா தோற்று விடுமானால் சட்டசபைக்கு இருக்கிற மேலான அதிகாரத்தைக் கொண்டு எப்படியும் நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆகையால் இந்த மன்றத்தின் அதிகாரத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்துவது முறையாகாது என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

DR. H. V. HANDE : On the motion brought before the House, the Hon. the Chairman was pleased to ask us : "Those in favour, please say 'Aye' and those against, please say 'no'." When the question is thus put before the House, it is the fundamental right of hon. Members of the House to say 'Aye' or 'No' and our vote, whatever it is, should go on record. The other House may or may not accept our decision. The Hon. the Leader of the House clarified the position and has said that we have no right to say 'no to the motion put before us. We want a definite ruling on this.

4-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the rules relating to all the Money Bills are the same, whether it is the Budget, or the supplementary demands, etc. The supplementary estimates

13th November 1965] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

are discussed and then there is no vote on it. Even if the House says 'no' to the motion, the Chair will declare that the Bill is passed, because the Chair has to apply the rules according to the provisions in the Constitution. The Constitution does not give any right to negative Money Bills. Tderefore we have followed that procedure. Because nobody has said 'no' and even if hon. Members had said ' no' the Chairman would have declared it as 'aye'. But when hon. Members challenge and say they have a right to vote, then the question has to be decided whether the House has a right to vote or not. Merely because the Chairman has put it to vote, it does not confer a right on the members a right which it not sanctioned by the Constitution. The Chairman can now declare the motion carried notwithstanding the opposition; he can say it is carried because the House has no right to reject it. Merely because the Chair has put it to vote, it does not and connot confer a right higher than the one conferred by the Constitution on the members. The Constitution has provided no right for the Council to reject the Money Bills. The only right that the Constitution has provided is the right to make recommendations and that should be exercised, when the clause by clause consideration of the Bill was taken up. At that time, hon. Members can move a recommendation to the clause saying that instead of 25 per cent, it may be reduced to 15 per cent of even less. That is a recommendation and if it is passed, it will go through the natural course. Once that power of recommendation given to hon. Members under the Constitution has not been exercised by them either to amend the clause or to reject it, and if it is sought to be exercised now at this stage, when they have no power, I am entitled to question the authority of the House to challenge a vote on the motion. The House not having the power to reject a Bill cannot ask for a division on the matter.

DR. H. V. HANDE : Then the Chair should not have put it to vote at all and asked the members to saye 'Aye' or 'no'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Chair need not. It is a Money Bill. He might say the Bill or the motion is carried. Simply because the Chair put it in the usual course, the House cannot exercise a power which it does not have under the Constitution. That is my submission, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : With all respect to the Chair and to the Hon. the Leader of the House, I wish to submit this, Sir. The Hon. the Leader of the House said we can move recommendations reducing the rate to 15 per cent. But suppose I do not want anything at all, and I do not even want one per cent. What is the recommendation I can make in that case?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Drop it.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That is what we seek to do.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member should have moved it at the proper stage.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There is no question of moving. Once we object to the whole Bill and we do not want any clauses of the Bill, where is the question of moving an amendment or recommendation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member could have said, " We do not want any of the clauses ".

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That we cannot say. It is all travesty of words, Sir. Recommendation has something to do with the clauses of the Bill. There can be no recommendation saying that we oppose this clause or that clause, because you have ruled that by means of amendments we cannot say we oppose this clause or that clause. Suppose I table an amendment saying ' I oppose such and such a clause ', you, Sir, won't allow it. There are many rulings of the Chair on that point. If we say that the tax should be reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent or ten per cent or five per cent or even one per cent, it may be construed as a recommendation. But to say : " You must recommend that this Bill should not be passed ' has no meaning. The word ' recommendation' will have no meaning then. I can only oppose. That is why I say we have taken this stand.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would request the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to look at this problem as a jurist. I would like him to take the Constitution and go through article 198. It says : ' After a Money Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council, it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations . . .' There is no question of opposing it or passing it. That is the Constitutional provision and if the hon. Members do not make any recommendations, they have no power to oppose. (Interruption) It is for the purpose of ascertaining the views. It is important. The country must know the views of hon. Members; and the people must know their views. The Government may be influenced by their views. Even on the Budget you will find, Sir, the views of the Council are heard. It is only for the purpose of expressing their views that it is brought here. According to the Constitution, Money Bills are transmitted to the Council for its recommendations. There is nothing more in this. If hon. Members do not make the recommendation, there is an end of the powers of the Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have heard the views of both the Hon. the Leader of the House and those of the hon. Members. This is rather a ticklish matter. But there is no doubt about it that this is a Money Bill.

13th November 1965]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I referred only to the article relating to the Money Bills. So far as the ordinary Bills are concerned article 197 says : " If after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council and transmitted to the Legislative Council—(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council. . . ' Here the powers of the Council are that it can even reject the Bill. Whereas under article 198 it has no such powers. Article 198 merely says :". . . . it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations . . . . .' Therefore the difference and distinction between the ordinary Bills and the Money Bills and the powers of the Council in respect of the ordinary Bills and in respect of the Money Bills are clearly defined in the Constitution and that is why I am at paints to point out what the position is. 4-40 p.m.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : Sir, with reference to what the Hon. the Leader of the House said, on the power of this House in regard to Money Bills, I would like to point out that if that was the intention of the Constitution, the motion should not be that ' the Bill be considered and passed '. The motion could very well be that it be discussed by the House and sent to the other House.

* MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is no doubt that the Bill before the House is a Money Bill. As the Hon. the Leader of the House pointed out, the procedure for the consideration of the Money Bills is different from that prescribed for the consideration of ordinary Bills. Article 197 refers to ordinary Bills and article 198 refers to Money Bills. It has also been clearly pointed out by the Hon. the Leader of the House how clause (2) of article 198 operates. If any hon. Member or the House wants to give his or its ideas or suggestion, it can be done only by way of recommendations. If the hon. Members had wanted to oppose the Bill, they could have opposed it during the first reading stage itself. Now having allowed the Bill to go through all those stages, we are in the last stage. And at this stage there is a vital difference in the procedure to be adopted in regard to Money Bills and ordinary Bills. As I pointed out earlier, under article 197 the House has the option to reject or do anything with regard to the ordinary Bills. But in this case where the House is dealing with a Money Bill under Article 198, it does not have any such power. That is why they have specifically provided in this Article that if the House has got any difference of opinion, it can express it by way of making recommendations. So a different treatment is prescribed in regard to Money Bills, even though we have to go through the formality of putting it through the House. It has already been pointed out by the Hon. the Leader of the House that in the matter of discussing the supplementary demands, this House has no power of voting. Similarly in the matter of Money Bills, this House has got only a restricted right and that right has been clearly stated in Article 198 and also in Rule 131 of the Council Rules. That being so, the House has no right to challenge and ask for a vote on the motion. That is what I feel, reading all these relevant provisions.

[Mr. Chairman] [13th November 1965

If we had time, we could study this question elaborately, and cite this precedent and that precedent and all that. Having only limited time, I have tried to understand the position dispassionately after taking into consideration the points put forward from both sides of the House. The Rules have been framed in pursuance of the Constitution and the Articles of the Constitution have clearly set out the position in regard to ordinary Bills and Money Bills. The object of the framers of the Constitution is that this House has no power to vote in respect of the Money Bill. Otherwise, why make all this difference? They could have had the same treatment in respect of all Bills instead of having separate treatments, one for the ordinary Bills and another for the Money Bills. So the Money Bills are different from the ordinary Bills and they have to be dealt with differently and at different levels. That is why my ruling on the point raised is that the hon. Members have no right to challenge and ask for a division.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : My submission is this Sir. When there is no resolution before the House to be voted on, it cannot be voted at all. When the Bill is moved, it is only discussion and it cannot be voted. But when the Chairman wishes to take the vote of the House on a motion, naturally then there is the open for members to say 'Aye' or 'no', and that gives the opportunity for hon. Members to challenge and ask for a division. Therefore I would like the Chairman to clear the position. When there is to be no resolution or recommendation to the Bill, there is no necessarily at all to take the vote of the House on the Bill or motion, and I think it will be more proper not to vote at all.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member does not appear to know the Constitutional provisions. Now a taxation measure shall be brought forward in the shape of a Bill only. But in regard to the disposal of the Bill, the rights of this House are restricted. The Constitution provides that measures of taxation should be brought forward in the shape of Bills but in dealing with these Bills the rights of the Council are restricted. It cannot only make recommendations. The hon. Member cannot therefore say that no Bill should be brought forward.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : This Bill need not be put to vote.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : These have to be brought as Bills, and they should be put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, no recommendation has been made by any hon. Member. The only stage remaining now is that the Bill be passed. It will be seen from a reading of Article 198 (5) " if a Money Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council, for its recommendation is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly ". That clearly connotes the

13th November 1965] [Mr. Chairman]

idea that the Bill should be passed. Otherwise why should they say so? If it is delayed for fourteen days, then the Bill will be deemed to have been passed. The intention is that the Bill should be passed. Therefore, I do not see any force in the objection.

Now, I will again put the question to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Madras Land Revenue and Water-Cess (Surcharge) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed'.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 36 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

Hon. Members of the House are aware......(Interruption).

Sir, I want to say that attendance in the Legislature is optional. We must conform to certain conventions. I have explained the principles of the Constitution according to my understanding of them. The Opposition has had its say. After all somebody has to be the judge and the Chair is the judge in this case. By agreement we have said that the Chair should be the final authority whenever points of orders are raised. I raised a point of order and it has been upheld by the Chair and we have to accept it. For otherwise, we shall see, it is not possible to get on.

Now, Sir, coming to the Bill before the House, hon. Members are aware of the steps taken by the Government to augment the resources of the State, as indicated in the Statement on Resources of the State, made by the Hon. the Chief Minister. As mentioned by the Chief Minister, increase in the rates of sales tax is one of the measures proposed by the Government in this regard.

The Government have decided to increase the general rate of multi-point tax, under section 3 (1) of the Act, from 2 per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Similarly the rate of tax leviable under section 5 (b) of the Act in the case of goods purchased by the dealer registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, after furnishing the declaration in Form 'C' is to be increased from 2 per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Government have also decided to increase the rate of tax in the case of goods covered by items 1 to 14 of the First Schedule, from 10 per cent to 11 per cent. The rate of tax in respect of

a Printe d as Appendix V on pages 400-401.

sale or purchase of goods mentioned in other items, except item 61 (Palmyra fibres and stalks) and item 63 (Potatoes) of the First Schedule is also proposed to be increased by half-a-per cent over the existing rates. In respect of items 61 and 63 aforesaid, no tax is payable in view of the exemption already granted under section 17 of the Act. The concessional rate of tax payable in the case of components with reference to the provisions under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Act is to be increased from one per cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the case of groundnut, the rate of tax is to be increased from 1 per cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The amendment proposed to section 23 of the Act is consequent on the amendment proposed to sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Act.

There has been a general demand from the trade and other sources to abolish or reduce the rate of tax on foodgrains such as wheat, paddy, rice, etc. The Government have, therefore decided to leave the present rate of tax, namely, 1 per cent on foodgrains without any increase. Similarly the rates of composition prescribed in section 7 of the Act in the case of dealers with turnover up to Rs. 50,000 are not to be increased.

Hon. Members are aware that the Government have reduced the rate of tax in respect of certain goods (for example, electrical goods sold to electrical undertakings by registered dealers in this State, sale of ready-made garments, etc.) by issuing notifications under section 17 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959. In view of the general increase in the rate of tax, the Government consider that it is appropriate to increase by half per cent such reduced rate of tax also.

Aluminium ingots are now manufactured in the State. The Government decided to subject aluminium ingots to 5 per cent single-point tax at the point of first sale in the State, with effect from the 1st July 1965. A notification in this regard under section 59 (1) has already been published on the 30th June 1965. Under section 59 (2) of the Act, the notification has to be replaced by an Act. Clause 5 (h) of the Bill provides for this and also to increase the rate of tax from 5 per cent to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Caustic soda is now liable to multi-point tax at 2 per cent. This is a commodity which is manufactured by large scale industry and which cannot be manufactured in the small-scale sector. The Government have decided to subject caustic soda to single-point tax at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Bill contains necessary provision in this regard.

4-50 p.m. I request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

13th November 1965]

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, சற்று முன்பு தான் வேறொரு தனி பில் விஷயமாக இங்கே விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு தங்களால் அதற்கு ரூலிங் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விற்பனை வரியைப் பொறுத்த மட்டிலே, இந்த விற்பனை வரி அதிக மாகப் போடப்பட்டு இருப்பதை எதிர்க்கின்ற வகையிலே என்ன தான் கருத்து தெரிவித்தாலும் அவைகளை வெறும் சிபாரிசுகளாக தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும் என்பது விதியாகும்.

This is also a Money Bill.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : The hon. Member has to give notice of recommendations.

திரு. ஆர். வெங்கடாசலம்: இப்பொழுது நமது சிபாரிசுகளைத் தெரிவிப்பதற்கான காலம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் இதிலே நான் என்ன கருத்து தெரிவித்தாலும் அது பயன்படாது என்ற காரணத் தால் இதன்மீது பேச விரும்பாமல் இத்துடன் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 7.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Instead of saying 'amendments', the Hon. Chairman will please say 'recommendations'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thank the hon. Member for the suggestion.

Clauses 2 to 7 were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title, and the Enacting Formula were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I move—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A Bill No. 36 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE GLANDERS AND FARCY (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 39 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

"That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill,[a] 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The South African horse sickness is a highly infectious disease affecting hoses, mules and asses. The disease is highly fatal, and is peculiar to South Africa. The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (Central Act XIII of 1899) restricts the spread of the above disease. Although no case of the disease has so far been reported in this State, it is feared that unless appropriate preventive and remedial measures are taken in advance, there might be an outbreak of the said disease among horses in the State, through the bringing into the State from outside or the transport from one place to another within the State of infected horses. It is also considered necessary to have all horses, in any specified area to which the Act is made applicable, compulsorily vaccinated in order to prevent the spread of the disease. As there is no provision in the Glanders and Farcy Act for carrying out this purpose, the Government have decided to introduce in the Act a provision similar to Section 5 of the Madras Rinderpest Act, 1940 (Madras Act XIX of 1940). New Section 3-A proposed to be inserted by clause 2 provides for this. Provision is also made in clause 3 to penalise any person, who fails to comply with the terms of any notification issued under Section 3-A by amending Section 13 of Central Act XIII of 1899. It is also considered necessary to exempt animals belonging to or under control or in possession of the Armed Forces of the Union so as to avoid delay in the movement of troops, as normally the animals of the Defence department are protected against South African horse sickness, as a routine measure and inspected before and after any journey is undertaken by them.

The Bill is thus a simple and non-controversial one. I, therefore, request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title, and the Enacting Formula, were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

---

a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 401–402

13th November 1965]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS (CONTINUANCE) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 37 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Bill,[a] 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act was first enacted in the year 1946 with a view to preventing the indiscriminate destruction of private forests and interference with customary and prescriptive rights therein. The Act, as it stands now, is the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949), which applies to forests situated in estates as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908) and to private forests situated in other areas in the State of Madras and having a contiguous area exceeding 30 acres which may be declared by the District Collector to be forests for the purposes of the Act by notification in the district Gazette.

The Act was originally enacted as a temporary measure for a period of two years with effect from the 3rd December 1946. But later the life of the Act was extended from time to time by means of amending Acts. Under the latest amendment made last by Madras Act 23 of 1963, the life of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, was extended up to the 2nd December 1965.

Under the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963) and the Madras Inam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 30 of 1963), large areas hitherto under private forests in iruvaram villages and minor inams in South Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli districts will vest in the Government. But even after the enforcement of these two enactments, there will still be some private forests not governed by either of them in the North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, the Nilgiris, Salem and Tirunelveli districts.

The need for undertaking a comprehensive legislation in respect of private forests has been carefully re-examined. The Government have decided that such a comprehensive legislation is not necessary and that the provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, are sufficient to regulate the working of the remaining

---

a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 402 402–403

[Sri N. S. S. Manradiar] [13th November 1965

private forests in this State. As no comprehensive legislation is proposed to be brought up, the Government consider that it is not necessary to keep the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, which expires on the 2nd December 1965 as a temporary Act by extending its life periodically and that the Act may be made a permanent one.

I request the House, Sir, to accept the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1, the Long Title and the Enacting Formula were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI N. S. S. MANRADIAR : Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

5-00 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn *sine die.*

The House then adjourned *sine die.*

VIII—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

A. Statutory Rules and Orders.

* 274. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 749, Public (Services-A), dated 12th April 1965 making amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954 relating to the Madras Industries Subordinate Service. [Laid on the Table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]*

* 275. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 803, Public (Services-A), dated 23rd April 1965 making amendment, to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, relating to the Madras General Service. [Laid on the Table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]*

13th November 1965]

* 276. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 860, *Public (Services-A), dated* 29*th April* 1965 *making amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations*, 1954 *for the exclusion of the post of Industrial Adviser to Government from the Commission's purview.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Article* 320 (5) *of the Constitution of India.*]

* 277. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 908, *Public (Services-A), dated* 7*th May* 1965 *making amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations*, 1954 *relating to the Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Article* 320 (5) *of the Constitution of India.*]

* 278. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 951, *Public (Services-A), dated* 14*th May* 1965 *making amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations*, 1954 *relating to the Madras Industries Subordinate Service.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Article* 320 (5) *of the Constitution of India.*]

* 279. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 952, *Public (Services-A), dated* 14*th May* 1965 *making amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations*, 1954 *relating to the Madras Industries Subordinate Service.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Article* 320 (5) *of the Constitution of India.*]

* 280. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 1017, *Public (Services-A), dated* 25*th May* 1965 *making amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations*, 1954 *relating to the Madras General Service.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Article* 320 (5) *of the Constitution of India.*]

* 281. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3080, *Home, dated* 28*th August* 1965 *directing that the tax payable in respect of tractor MDY* 7609 *and trailer MDY* 7608 *belonging to Sri Rama Krishna Kudil, Tirupparaithurai, Tiruchirappalli district be reduced by half, so long as the vehicles are used exclusively for agricultural operations for transporting food and other provisions from Tiruchirappalli and for bringing building materials for the construction of the school building and the Industrial Estate buildings by the Kudil.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 11 (2) *of tde Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931, (*Madras Act III of* 1931).]

* 282. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 1020, *Education, dated* 14*th June* 1965 *approving the list of all the parks, playfields and open spaces set out in the area within the jurisdiction of the Dindigul Municipality.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 14 (3) *of the Madras Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act*, 1959 (*Madras Act* 26 *of* 1959).]

* 283. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2157, *Rural Development and Local Administration, dated* 25*th September* 1965 *regarding the constitution of the Kanyakumari Township.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 179 (4) *of the Madras Panchayat Act*, 1958 (*Madras Act XXXV of* 1958.)]

[13th November 1965

* 284. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2368, *Revenue, dated* 12*th August* 1965 *making exemption in respect of the tax payable on the sales of pictures of Nethaji Subash Chandra Bose by the New India National Education Trust, Madras.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 53 (5) *of the Madras General Sales Tax Act*, 1959 (*Madras Act I of* 1959).]

* 285. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2230, *Revenue, dated* 27*th July* 1965 *making rules under the Madras (Transferred Territory) Thiruppuvaram Payment Abolition Act*, 1964. [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 32 (5) *of the Madras (Transferred Territory) Thiruppuvaram Payment Abolition Act*, 1964 (*Madras Act* 32 *of* 1964).]

* 286. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3078, *Home, dated* 28*th August* 1965 *directing that the tax be collected at reduced rate in respect of Tractor MSS* 1009 *and Trailer MSS* 1012 *registered in the name of Sri Paramakalyani Education Society, Alwarkurichi, Tirunelveli district, so long as the vehicles are used exclusively for the transport of materials for the construction of a college at Alwarkurichi.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 11 (2) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931 (*Madras Act III of* 1931).]

* 287. *Notification issued with JDC. Roc. No.* 83431–38/64–F5, *dated* 29*th April* 1965, *regarding inclusion of certain areas within the jurisdiction of certain Panchayats in certain districts under the Madras Panchayats Act*, 1958. [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 179 (4) *of the Madras Panchayats Act*, 1958 (*Madras Act* 35 *of* 1958.)]

* 288. *Notification issued with JDC. ROC. No.* 83431-9/64-F5, *dated* 29*th April* 1965, *regarding the inclusion of certain areas within the jurisdiction of certain Panchayats in certain district under the Madras Panchayats Act*, 1958. [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 179 (4) *of tde Madras Panchayats Act*, 1958 (*Madras Act* 35 *of* 1958).]

* 289. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2071, *Rural Development and Local Administration, dated* 18*th September* 1965 *regarding the constitution of the Ambattur Township.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 179 (4) *of the Madras Panchayats Act*, 1958 (*Madras Act* 35 *of* 1958).]

* 290. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3243, *Home, dated* 10*th September* 1965 *exempting from the payment of tax leviable for the Jeep bearing registration No. MDH* 3857 *belonging to the UNICEF and assigned to the District Health Officer, Chingleput.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 11 (2) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931 (*Madras Act III of* 1931).]

* 291. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3201, *Home, dated* 7*th September* 1965 *regarding the reciprocal arrangement based on single-point taxation for the transport vehicles other than*

13th November 1965]

stage carriages plying on inter-State routes between Madras-Mysore. [Laid on the Table of the House under Section 11 (2) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931 (*Madras Act III of* 1931).]

* 292. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3525, *Home, dated* 1st *October* 1965, *regarding the reciprocal arrangement based on single point taxation for the transport vehicles plying between Madras and Andhra Pradesh States. [Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 11 (2) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Vaxation Act,* 1931 (*Madras Act III of* 1931).]

* 293. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 1121, *Education, dated* 23rd *June* 1965, *approving the list of all the Parks, play-fields and open spaces set out in the area within the jurisdiction of the Dharapuram Municipal Council. [Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 14 (3) *of the Madras Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act,* 1959 (*Madras Act* 26 *of* 1959).]

* 294. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 1515, *Education, dated* 17th *August* 1965, *approving the list of all the parks, play-fields and open spaces set out in the area within the jurisdiction of the Nagercoil Municipal Council. [Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 14 (3) *of the Madras Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act,* 1959 (*Madras Act* 26 *of* 1959).]

* 295. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 923, *Education, dated* 1st *June* 1965, *approving the list of all the parks and play-fields set out in the area within the jurisdiction of the Rajapalayam Municipal Council. [Laid on the Table of the House under Section* 14 (3) *of the Madras Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act* 1959 (*Madras Act* 26 *of* 1959).]

* 296. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 4452, *Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated* 16th *September* 1965, *exempting for a further period of one year on and from* 20th *June* 1965 *every beedi industrial premises in Tirunelveli district in which beedi industry is carried only by a woman in her residence, from the provisions of sections* 3 *and* 4 *of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Condition of Work) Act,* 1958. *[Laid on the Table of the House under section* 41 (3) *of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act,* 1958 (*Madras Act* 32 *of* 1958).]

* 297. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3051, *Home, dated* 26th *August* 1965, *making amendment to the Madras Rectified Spirit Rules,* 1959. *[Laid on the Table of the House under section* 54 (3) *of the Madras Prohibition Act,* 1937 (*Madras Act X of* 1937).]

[13th November 1965

* 298. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3047, *Home, dated 26th August* 1965, *making amendments to the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules*, 1960. [*Laid on the Table of the House under section* 54 (3) *of the Madras Prohibition Act*, 1937 (*Madras Act X of* 1937).]

* 299. *Notification issued with G.O. P. No.* 1361, *Rural Development and Local Administration. dated 14th June* 1965, *making amendment to the Madras Municipal Works (other than Water-supply and Drainage Schemes Rules.* [*Laid on the Table of the House under section* 304 (*d*) *of the Madras District Municipalities Act*, 1920 (*Madras Act V of* 1920).]

B. Reports, Notifications and other papers.

* 54. *List of unstarred questions and answers, dated 8th November* 1965.

† 55. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 282, *Revenue, dated 2nd February* 1965, *regarding the delegation of powers to the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of the Nilgiris for disposing of encroachment cases.*

‡ 56. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 3253, *Food and Agriculture, dated 27th September* 1965, *making amendment to the Regulation of Fishing in Palk's Bay Rules*, 1961.

§ 57. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms.* 4108, *Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20th August* 1965, *amending the Madras Factories Rules*, 1950.

‖ 58. *The Eleventh and Twelfth Reports (Third Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Madras Legislative Assembly.*

59. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2957, *Home, dated 20th August* 1965, *making amendment to the Madras Traffic Rules*, 1938.

---

* Laid on the Table of the House on 8th November 1965.
† Laid on the Table of the House on 9th November 1965.
‡ Laid on the Table of the House on 10th November 1965.
§ Laid on the Table of the House on 11th November 1965.
‖ Laid on the Table of the House on 12th November 1965.

APPENDIX I.

(*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 229 on page 354.

	Number of paid Medical Officers.	Number Honorary Medical Officers.	Number of paid Medical Officers with post Graduate qualification.	Number of Honorary Medical Officers with post Graduate qualification.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Clauses (a) (b) and (c):				
Government Head-quarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	25	27	4	11
Government Head-quarters Hospital, Salem.	18	8	5	1
Government Head-quarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	20	18	4	2
Government Head-quarters Hospital, Tirunelveli.	18 (including Maternity Hospital Palayamkottai).	15	5	3
Government Hospital, Chingleput.	31	..	25	..

APPENDIX II.

(*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 237 on pages 359 and 360.

Statement showing the number of tractors exempted from payment of motor vehicles tax during 1964–65, district wise.

Name of the district.	Number of tractors exempted from payment of motor vehicles tax.
(1)	(2)
1 Madras City	Nil.
2 North Arcot	46
3 South Arcot	**
4 Chingleput	47
5 Coimbatore	66
6 Kanyakumari	4
7 Madurai	13

[13th November 1965

	Name of district. (1)	Number of tractors exempted from payment of motor vehicles tax (2)
8	The Nilgiris	Nil.
9	Ramanathapuram	5
10	Salem	4
11	Thanjavur	35
12	Tiruchirappalli	Nil.
13	Tirunelveli	15
	Total ..	235

** 120 cases of tractors-trailers units were checked which were found plying without payment of tax and fitness certificates and permit; and action is being taken to realise taxes through prossecution.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 240 on pages 361 and 362]

Particulars of Milk Supply Societies which supplied milk to Madras Dairy and Milk Project in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts.

Name of the districts.	April 1965				May 1965				June 1965			
	Number of societies which supplied milk to the project.	*Total quantity supplied in Litres.*	*Value in Rupees.*	*Bonus paid in Rupees.*	*Number of societies.*	*Quantity supplied in Litres.*	*Value in Rupees.*	*Bonus paid in Rupees.*	*Number of societies.*	*Quantity supplied in Litres.*	*Value in Rupees.*	*Bonus paid in Rupees.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Chingleput	102	1,23,336	85,649	707	99	1,17,740	82,934	535	67	78,232	55,785	377
2 South Arcot ..	33	41,941	29,408	358	31	44,673	32,410	402	25	30,740	21,854	262
3 North Arcot ..	1 (Union)	14,341	9,566	286	1 (Union)	13,552	9‘465	271	1 (Union)	12,352	9,178	1,336

	July 1965				August 1965				September 1965			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Chingleput	62	67,447	48,231	332	58	62,562 9	44,671 35	174 85	56	57,270 00	45,369 11	8 35
2 South Arcot ..	25	31,766	22,908	207	28	38,941 00	27,892 11	273 81	31	35,853 9	27,155 72	57 32
3 North Arcot ..	1 (Union)	14,527	10,095	1,598	1 (Union)	16,962 00	11,579 67	..	1 (Union)	15,891 00	11,576 64	

APPENDIX III—*cont.*

Particulars of milk co-operatives which supplied milk to Madras Dairy and Milk Project from Erode area from April 1965 to September 1965.

Areas.	April 1965			May 1965			June 1965		
	Number of co-operative institutions supplied milk union/societies.	*Quantity in Litres.*	*Value paid in Rupees.*	*Number of co-operative institutions supplied milk union/societies.*	*Quantity in Litres.*	*Value paid in Rupees.*	*Number of co-operative institutions supplied milk union/societies.*	*Quantity in Litres.*	*Value paid in Rupees.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Erode area	2 110	2,29,340	1,47,219 12	2 127	2,65,389	1,70,007 54	2 121	2,25,670	1,45,281 64

	July 1965			August 1965			September 1965		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Erode area	2 135	1,93,630	1,25,583 52	2 128	1,61,551	1,03,734 54	2 132	1,26,914	81,607 99

Appendix IV.

(*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 245 on page **365.**)

The terms of reference of the High Power Committee on Economy and Administrative Reorganisation are as below :—

(i) to study the set up of different departments of Government and assess the possibilities of effecting economies in expenditure through reorganisation and revision of methods of work at different levels;

(ii) to review the norms for employment of staff in different departments and propose revision wherever needed;

(iii) to study the trends of growth in expenditure in the several departments particularly on establishments, contingencies, travelling allowance and the like and suggest ways and means of economising on them having regard to the need to keep non-developmental expenditure and developmental expenditure of a maintenance nature under strict control so as to release larger funds for the Plan;

(iv) to review the major building programmes of different departments and propose measures for economising on cost of construction of buildings through suitable revision of designs, specifications and improvement of procedures for preparation, sanction and scrutiny of estimates;

(v) to examine the present procedures for indenting, procurement and storage of different kinds of stores and equipment in departments of Government and suggest improvements thereto;

(vi) to analyse the pattern of subsidies and grants-in-aid in force and assess the need for their continuance or otherwise;

(vii) to examine in particular whether economy in administration may be secured among other things, by more rational distribution of functions between offices at different levels and to this and review the existing pattern of delegation of administrative and financial powers.

The Committee's work will also cover autonomous bodies under the control of Government such as the State Electricity Board and State Housing Board.

To start with, the Committee has taken up the work relating to the collection of all data necessary for the complete analysis of the working of the various departments. Detailed questionnaires have been prepared and sent to all Secretaries to Government as well as Heads of Departments and their replies are awaited. The collection as well as processing of the data will take some time. Thereafter, the Committee will formulate specific economy measures or suggestions for reorganisation of departments.

Appendix V.

[*Vide* item VII (2) on pages 385–387.]

L.A. Bill No. 36 *of* 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1965.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section* 3, *Madras Act* 1 *of* 1959.—In section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(*a*) in sub-section (1), for the words " two per cent ", the words " two and a half per cent " shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (3), for the words " one per cent ", the words " one and a half per cent " shall be substituted;

3. *Amendment of section* 5, *Madras Act* 1 *of* 1959.—In section 5 of the principal Act, in clause (*b*), for the words "two per cent", the words " two and a half per cent " shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section* 23, *Madras Act* 1 *of* 1959.—In section 23 of the principal Act, for the words, " one per cent ", the words " one and a half per cent " shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of the First Schedule to Madras Act* 1 *of* 1959.—In the First Schedule to the principal Act,—

(*a*) in items 1 to 14 (both inclusive), for the figures " 10 " in column (4), the figures " 11 " shall be substituted;

(*b*) in item 15, for the figures " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in column (4), the figure " 1 " shall be substituted;

(*c*) in items 16, 17, 18 and 19, for the figure " 2 " in column (4), the figures " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " shall be substituted;

(*d*) in items 21, 24, 30 and 62, for the figure " 3 " in column (4), the figures " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " shall be substituted;

(*e*) in items 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, for the figure " 5 " in column (4), the figures " $5\frac{1}{2}$ " shall be substituted;

(*f*) in items 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55 and 57, for the figure " 6 " in column (4), the figures " $6\frac{1}{2}$ " shall be substituted;

(*g*) in items 59 and 60 for the figure " 1 " in column (4), the figures " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " shall be substituted;

13th November 1965]

(*h*) after item 63, the following items and entries shall be added, namely :—

64. Aluminium ingots .	At the point of first sale in the State.	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$
65. Caustic soda	Do.	.. ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$

6. *Amendment of the Second Schedule to Madras Act 1 of* 1959.—In the Second Schedule to the principal Act in sub-item (*c*) of item 6, for the figure "1" in column (4), the figures "$1\frac{1}{2}$" shall be substituted.

7. *Special provision in respect of rate of tax reduced under section* 17 (1).—Where the rate of tax payable under the principal Act has been reduced by a notification issued or deemed to have been issued under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the principal Act, the rate of tax so reduced shall stand increased by half a per cent of the taxable turnover, or turnover, as the case may be, with effect on and from the date of coming into force of this Act :

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the power of the State Government to reduce under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the principal Act the rate of tax increased as aforesaid.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

Fort St. George, Madras, S. CHELLAPANDIAN,
Date, 12th November 1965. *Speaker, Madras Legislative. Assembly.*

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* item VII (3) on pages 388–389.]

L.A. Bill No. 39 *of* 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, *in its application to the State of Madras.*

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Act, 1965.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

2. *Insertion of new section 3-A in Central Act XIII of* 1899.—After section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (Central Act XIII of 1899) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"3-A.—*Power to vaccinate and regulate movement of horses.*—The State Government may, for the purpose of

[13th November 1965

preventing the outbreak or spread of all o rany of the d'seases specified in a notification under sub-section (1) of section 2, in or from any area in the State, by notification,—

(a) direct that all persons keeping horses in such area shall have them compulsorily vaccinated in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed; or

(b) prohibit or regulate, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be prescribed, the bringing into the State, otherwise than across a customs frontier as defined by the Central Government, or transport within the State, of any horse which is diseased or which is not vaccinated against South African Horse Sickness or of any product or part or carcass of any such horse or of any fodder, bedding or other thing used in connection with such horse.".

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any animal belonging to, or under the control or possession of the Armed Forces of the Union.

3. *Amendment of section* 13, *Central Act XIII of* 1899.—In section 13 of the principal Act, after the word "Whoever", the words, figure and letter "fails to comply with or contravenes the terms of any notification issued under section 3-A, or" shall be inserted.

4. *Amendment of section* 14, *Central Act XIII of* 1899.—In sub-section (2) of section 14 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (d), the word "and" at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (e), the word "and" shall be added at the end;

(iii) after clause (e), the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(f) provide for all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed.".

APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide* item VII on pages 43 and 44.]

L.A. Bill No. 37 *of* 1965.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the continuance of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Act, 1965.

13th November 1965]

2. *Madras Act XXVII of 1949 to be a permanent Act.*—The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) shall, as amended by this Act, become a permanent Act.

3. *Amendment of preamble, Madras Act XXVII of* 1949.—In the preamble to the principal Act, tde words "pending further legislation" shall be omitted.

4. *Amendment of section* 1, *Madras Act XXVII of* 1949.—In section 1 of the principal Act—

(i) in the marginal note, for the words "application, commencement and duration", the words "application and commencement" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), the words, figures and letters "and shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 2nd December 1965" shall be omitted.

(iii) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

5. *Omission of sections 5 and* 11, *Madras Act XXVII of* 1949.—Section 5 and section 11 of the principal Act shall be omitted


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

INDEX TO
MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

8*th to* 13*th November* 1965.

Volume LXIV (Nos. 1 to 6).

PAGES

A—*cont.*

PAGES

B—*cont.*

PAGES

B—*cont.*

PAGES

B—*cont.*

C

PAGES

C—*cont.*

PAGES

C—*cont.*

C—*cont.*

PAGES

F—*cont.*

PAGES

G—*cont.*

PAGES.

H—*cont.*

PAGES

K—*cont.*

PAGES

M—*cont.*

PAGES

M—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

P—*cont.*

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

PAGE

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

R—*cont.*

PAGES

R—*cont.*

PAGES

S—*cont.*

PAGES

S—*cont.*

PAGES

T

PAGES

T—*cont.*

PAGES

V—*cont.*


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS



தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS